bot vote, or take any part in public affairs. Every disunionist, gentlemen, or nearly every disunionist in the University of the Democratic party, the University of the Democratic party, and shifted States, belongs to the Democratic party, and their Southern leaders are open and professed disunionists to day. But there are men upon the Southern soil who will take are of the Union in that section of the country. Let us preserve liberty. The a record the country. Let us preserve liberty. The a record of the country of the Southern patricks who will deal with these Southern disamenists. Old Sam Houston said the other day, upon the Goor of the Senate. "Though my arm is weak-"ened by nearly seventy years, if any man in the party "with which I art threatens a dissolution of the Union," I will knock him down" [Loud applause]. "And," said be, "they tell us if Frement is elected, we see to "have forty thousand bayonets in Washington of se cessionists and disunionists. We shall have neither "secessionists ner disunionists. We shall have neither secessionists and disunionists. We shall have neither secessionists and disunionists. The French sector of the people [Cheere]. Those were the words of the Popular particle were before Old Hickory had said, as he would have said if they had not complied, "By the "Eternal, it shall be preserved." French will all as when the submitted even before Old Hickory had said, as he would have said if they had not complied, "By the "Eternal, it shall be preserved." French will all as a gent to him and threatened to involve the country in civil war if his policy was carried out involve the country in civil war if his poli this nation proclaimed that doctrine as its fundamental faith and corner-stone upon which it reared its political institutions, would carry its name down to coming ages, and win the admiration and love of all mankind to the last syllable of recorded time | Lond cheers|. And yet Jefferson and his doctrine have ceased to be supported by the supporters of the present Administration. Twenty years ago Calhom sneered at the Declaration of Independence as a rhetorical flourish. Three years ago John Pettit, the man who Col. Benton said was "a great liar and a dirty dog," on the floor of the Senate said that the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, was not a self-evident truth, but a self-evident lie. Ged, said Mr. Pettit, makes kings, princes, and nobles, and therefore the Declaration of Independence was not true." Did the Democracy rebuke Pettit for the utterance of that sentiment. Did you ever see a line in any Democratic paper rebuking him for it? | Cries of "Never"|. No, not one word, and you never will. Mr. Rufus Choate, one of the most brilliant orators of the country, standing among the foremost in the legal profession of the country, in a letter to the Democracy of Maine, called the Declaration of Independence, "a "passionate and cloquent manifesto of the Revolutionary War." He based his hostility to the Republican party, because that party had written upon its banners the "glittering and sounding generalnies of natural right that make up the Declaration of Independence." Now, Gentlemen, we have engraven "upon our banners, the "glittering and sounding generalnies of natural right that make up the Declaration of Independence." We mean come victory or come death to cling with death-less tenacity to the sublime doctrines em-"upon our banners, the "glittering and sounding gen"cralifies of natural right that make up the De"claration of Independence." We mean come
victory or come death to cling with deathless tenacity to the subline doctrines embraced in that immortal instrument [Great applause]. We mean that it shall be the living faith of
this Republic forever. Has Mr. Cheate been rebuked
for that sentiment? [Cries of "No."] Has the Bachanan press rebuked him for it? [A voice—"He has
been nominated for Congress."] Has a single Democrat in all America rebuked him for it? No, gontlemen, not one. The Democracy has taken Mr. Cheate
with great affection to its bosom. They have nominated him in the District where he resides (the City of
Boston) for Congress. Mr. Cheate left the Whig party
and went over to the Democratic because the Republican party marched under the banner which had insented upon it "the glittering and sounding general"ties of natural right that make up the Declaration
"of Independence." He carried his succer of that
sublume doctrine and laid it at the feet of the Democratic party as his tribute to Berder Ruffinnism. They
have accepted that tribute as a votive offering.
Gentlemen, I tell you there is not a supporter of James
Buchapan upon the North American continent who be
lieves in his heart of hearts the words penued by the
father of American Democracy to be true. John C.

Breckenridge, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency,
in a speech which he made the other day in the State
of Ohio, said that "the Declaration of Independence
"was an abstraction, that if it had been embodied in
"the Government of the country the Union would
"have been dissolved long ago, and that the Government would have been hateful." If there is a Demcerat here, let him think of this declaration. Are you "ment would have been hateful." If there is a Democrat here, let him think of this declaration. Are you ready to vote for a man for Vice-President of the United States who has uttered such a sentiment! [Cries of "No. no."] No, gentlemen, no; let the indignation, the stern condemnation of the American [Cries of "No, no.] No, generally and dignation, the stern condemnation of the American people, rest upon the public man who declares that if the Declaration of Independence, that pronounced all men equal before the law, had been acted upon in the Government of the Republic, the Government and Union would have been dissolved long ago, because it would be "hateful" to the people. It is a Trust's and Union would have been dissolved long ago, because it would be "hateful" to the people. It is a libel upon the American people [Voices "That's so".] Well, gentlemen, these men who have so committed themselves; this party that has committed itself to the extension of Slavery; this party, the party of disunion, that repudiates the Declaration of Independence, of course rejects and scorns the free society that exists in the Free States of this Union. The Richmand Enquirer, the leading Buchman organ south of the Potomac, and in fact the leading Democratic organ in the Union, says that "free society is a failure, and "that if ought not to be extended." Another Southern paper, high in the confidence of the Administration "that it eaght not to be extended." Another Southern paper, high in the confidence of the Administration party, tells us that it is a crime to extend into Kanesa this free society. This Richmond Enquirer tells us that "the principle of Slavery is right," and does not depend on difference of complexion." Let the laboring men, let the farmers and the incolunces who dwell here in this glorious County of Putchess, on the banks of the Hudson, take this doctrine home with them, read it to their families and ther children that the leading Democratic orran in the United States with them, read it to their families and ther children that the leading Democratic organ in the United States declares that the "principle of Stavery is right and "does not depend on difference of complexion." A book written by George Fitzhugh, has been emitted: "Free Society a Faiture." This book has been fully indersed by this same Richmond Enquirer. I call your attention to a few sentences from this work that has received the indersement of the leading Democratic organ of the United States: "Make the laboration of the state of the state of the laboration of the state ing man a slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off." Laboring men of Old Dutchess, what say you to that doctrine! Do you believe you would be better off if you were made the slaves of capital instead of receiving the Do you believe you would be better off it you were made the slaves of capital instead of receiving the wages of honest total? If you do, vote for Buchanan, "Two hundred years of Liberty base "made white laborers a pauper bandith." Laboring men! what say you to that sentiment! Have two hundred years of liberty in the Western World made the laboring men, the mechanics, the small immers of those Free States of ours a pauper bandith! If you believe so, vote for James Buchanan and the party that utters and inderses this sentiment: "Free society is a agonstrous abortlon, and Sisvery "the healthy, beautiful and natural belong which they are trying meonsciously to adopt." Free society a musticous abortlon! Why, gentlemen, cast pour cyssover the great State of New-York. Look at the free farms upon which freemen stand, tilling their own acros calling an man master, and withing to make no man a slave. Look at your mechanics shope, seaf-tered over your State, in which hundreds of articles of beauty and utility are manuactured for the benefit of society. Look at your Free Schools and abandiant biranus, where the hundreds of thousands of children are explying the benefits of a free denorim. Look at your neighty commerce, and at all that makes you the Empire State of the Union, and then if you are neady to prenounce free society a faiture vote for James Buchanan and the Democratic party [Cries et Never, never]. If you are not ready to do the, that vote for John C. Prasmont [Enthusiestic appliance]. He tells us that free labor is the natoral capital which coastitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masser amone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions. That the sentiment of free lovelity is a monor of a bortlon. The slaves are governed for begier than the free labories it, and not for the party that proclaims it, and not for the party that proclaims it, and not for the party that proclaims the John C. Fremont, whom we have selected as our stard and acres calling as man master, and wishing to make no man a slave, dook at your mechanics shops, scaltered over your state, in which hundreds of articles of beauty and utility are manufactured for the benefit of society. Look at your Free Schools and abundant libraries, where the hundreds of thousands of children accessorying the benefits of a fee education. Look at your neighty commerce, and at all that makes you he Empire State of the Union, and then if you are leady to pronounce free society a fairure vote for James Buchanan and the Democratic party [Criss of New cycreves]. If you are not ready to do the, then vote for John C. Pressont [Embassistic applianse]. He tells us that free indoor is the natural capital which constitutes the tollerate of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the tuberar of free institutions. That is the sentiment of freedom. If you love it, vote for the party that proclaims the proclaims it, and not for the party that proclaims the observe of the country and or any of all honevable men. I say that the cardines in the hishest deprecament of the party that proclaims the order. It you love it, vote for the party that proclaims the order of the involved the case who have shandened him who have even opened the case of him to be standened him who have even opened the case of him to be standened him who have even opened the case of him to be standened him who have even opened the case of him to be standened him to be the case of him to be standened him to be considered to these man to variety that the cardinal proclaims the masses alone to be relied on as the tuberal of the case of him to be considered. It was the case who have shandened him to be one of the freedom. If you love it, vote for the sentiment of him to be one of the involved the case who have shandened him to be one of the involved the case who have shandened him to be one of the involved the case who have shandened him

The slaves are governed—and one of the Richmond papers told us recently that the capital six in the North and the conservative class were bey aming to discover that the people must be governed. We will teach these Senthern Slave Propagandist, and those is the North, if such there are, who sympathize in their seatiments, a lesson that will last them in all future time, that the intelligent freemen of this country are competent to govern themselves [Great applause]. "Our negroes "are not only better off, as to physical comfort, than "the free laborers, but their moral condition is better [Great laughter]. Not permitted to read and write, and a woman sent to the Penitentiary, in Virginia, for thirty days for teaching a little colored child to read the Lord's Prayer. And yet we are told by this good Democratic authority that the morals of the slaves are better than the morals of the free laboring men who were taught in your Common Schools, who worship God in your temples, who listen to lectures at your Ivocuma, that till your whole land, who read the productions of she authors of both the Gld and New Worlds, and who study carefully the writings of the mighty minds of the past and the present, that have contributed so much to the culture of the human intellect [Applause]. "Nature has made the weak in mind and body slaves." What think you of that doctine? Is that Democracy? My does, gentlemen, of Democracy is this: If a man be weak in body and mind, just and equal laws should extend their protection over him. Laws are made to protect the weak and not she powerful. My Democracy teaches me that the humblest man that breathes God's air and walks upon His earth, is a man and a brother whom God made and for whom Christ died Great applause]. Let us rebuke sentiments such as those contained in the extracts I have read, let us seom the men who utter them, and let us maintain the doctrine that the weak in mind and body are to be protected by just, equal and humane laws [Applause and cries of "We will do it.] "Men are not enti The slaves are governed and one of the Richmond pascorn the men who utter them, and let us maintain the doctrine that the weak in mind and bedy are to be protected by just, equal and humane laws [Applause and cries of "We will do it.] "Men are not entitled to equal rights." That is Democratic doctrine [A Voice—"No. Sir"]—Buchanan Democracy, I mean. Thomas Jefferson said in one of the last letters he ever wrote that the world had discovered that the masses were not born with saddles on their backs and a few booted and apurred to ride thom by the grace of God. That was Democracy thirty years ago. "It would be far nearcr the truth to say that some were "born with saddles on their backs, and others boated "and spurred to ride them end the riding does them good." "They need the reins, the bit and the spur. If there is a Democrat here to-day, a Buchanan Democrat, I wish to ask him, Do you go with Jefferson, who says that the masses are not born with saddles on their backs, a few booted and spurred to ride them! If you think the riding does you good, vote for Mr. Buchanan. Yes, gentlemen, they need the "reins, bit and spur." If there be a freeman here to-day who needs the reins, bit and spur, let him vote for James Buchanan.

"The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly fale and fallacious."

Some of you, gentlemen, will remember the descrip-

"The Declaration of Independence is exoberantly take and fallacious."

Some of you, gentlemen, will remember the description given of Virginia by Gov. Wise. He told us that commerce had spread its sails and sailed away from Virginia: that she had no manufactures—not enough to clothe her slaves—and that they only had agriculture—and such agriculture! Her sedge-patches outshine the sun, and instead of feeding cattle upon a thousand hills, they had to chase a stump-tailed steer through the sedge-patches to get a tough beef steak [Laughter]. Howison, in his History of Virginia, says that in 1850 there were 683,000 persons in Virginia that could not rend or write. The Reckmond Enquirer says they could have wealth and manufactures if they would only take what follows in their train. I read an extract here to show the estimation in which persons engaged in manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts are held in the Old Dominion:

"We would not lave your rich, valuar, licentious bosses, and your brotal, ignorant and incubodinate factory hands in our midst, for all the wealth of "Orma and Ind."

"We would not exchange our situation for the countless raillines of papers and eminiate who lift up and soutain the cowardly, scitish, consul, ficultious, infidely, agrarian and revolutionary editice of fee society."

They Slave-Extensionists would have none of these influences. They raise their 20,000 and 30,000 women and cell children to sell annually, which brings them

influences. They raise their 20,000 and 30,000 women and children to sell annually, which brings them from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and they are content. I will, in this connection, read another extract from an Alabama paper having relation to the subject of Free Society:

I will, in this connection, read another extract from an Alabama paper having relation to the subject of Free Society! We sicken at the name. What is it but a consioneration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives and small-fisted armers? Society is the society of the properties and small-fisted armers? Society, of which you make so considerable a part! But this paper says that "all the Northern, and estimated armers of New-York, what do you think of this free society, of which you make so considerable a part! But this paper says that "all the Northern, and estimated in the Northern of Society of the New-England States, are devoid of society fitted for a well-bred gentleman, and that the "prevailing class which one meets is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel. It is a great crimo for you, gentlemen, to struggle to be genteel. A "greasy funchanic struggle in the American Republic to be agentleman! What an offense! "Society at the "North is composed of small furners who do their "own drudgery —that is a great offense—"and who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. Farmers, what think you of this doctrine, that you are hardly fit for an association with a Southern gentleman's bedy servant. Farmers, what think you of this doctrine, that you are hardly fit for an association with a Southern gentleman's negro slave! If you like the doctrine, vote for James Buchawan. You will remember that an Irish waite was murdered in Washington by Mr. Herbert, a member of Congress for California. A resolution of inquiry was moved in the House of Representatives, and every member of the Democratic party, with two exceptions, and all the South Americans with one exception, I think, voted against making any inquiry into the matter. Way they thought it was only one of the privileged class killing a merial. D d you ever hear of one of the elaveholding class imprisoned or executed for taking the life of a menial! [Cries of "No."] The poor whites are held at the South by the Slavery prepagandies to whites are held at the South by the Slavery propagan-dists to be far below their own body servants. The Charleston Standard says in regard to this mander:

"If WRITE MEN accept the offices of menials, it should be ex-pected that they will do so with an appreciation of their rela-tion to society, and the disposition quietly to encounter that the responsibilities and the habitines which the relation in

That is, if white men will perform honest labor, which That is, if white men will perform honest labor, which the owner of slaves looks upon as menial, they must submit to be insulted by word and act. We will teach these men, however, that we live in a section of country where the poor laboring man engaged in an honest celling cannot be insulted by word or blow with impanity [Applause]. They shall not extend into the Territories a system that dishonors the free labor of the country. The Alabama Mailsays:

"It is getting time that waiters at the North were convinced that they are servants, and not gentlemen in disquise."

If you like those destrines adaptines that is, the

If you like these doctrines—doctrines that in the better days of the Republic would have blasted the reputation of any man who uthered them—if you like the doctrines of men that are striving to extend Stavery into the Territories of the United States, why, vote for the Cincinnati platform and James Buchanan. If you ablor these doctrines, vote for the Philadelphia platform and John C. Frement [entiusiastic applause], the representative of the true Democracy of the country. Now, gentlemen, it is because we ablor all these doctrines—because we have resolved that Slavery shall not be extended over another inch of the territory of the Union of these States, the Declaration of Independence, and that free society that theses our section of the Union, and it is because we aphold free labor and the doctrine that the laborer is wearthy of his hire—it is because we believe these doctrines that we have organized a new party which embraces in its ranks the true Democracy of the land, and which has acminated John C. Fremont as the exponent of its ideas. [Three hearty cheers were liere given for Fremont]. Col. Fremont has served the Dry with embracia faility. His is a historic name to known to day in the ethic or his point and opto-If you like these doctrines-doctrines that in the

to known to day in the tild World among its cultied intellects than eliber of his pointeal option
is [Applaise]. Do you suppose the heer
i world with the learned societies know
thing of Millind Fillmane or James Buchaman
What have they ever contributed to hierature or seience! Whose is the law that Buchaman has framed!
Whore is the great speech be has ever uttored! Where is the
great deed he has ever performed! Whit acy friend
point it out! [A Volce—"Look at Ostend."] I hat was
a great deed—great in infamy. It has dishon ned the
diplomacy of this country, and is better calculated to
keing this country into discipline with the statesure of
the Old World—with the honest statesmen of other mations, than any public document ever pointed by an
American citizen. As to the public acritics of
Johe C. Fremont, whom we have relocted as our standard-bearer, we have the commendators of the ablest John C. Fremont, whom we have the ablest ard-bearer, we have the commendations of the ablest ard-bearer, we have the commendations of the ablest transfer and our remains. You doubtless revoiled that

The Christian sentiment of the country is with us. The ladies of the country are with us [Applause]. The descendents of those who inherited the blood and and lovers to the field of blood, that they might make the "glittering and sounding generalize of the Dec-"breation of Independence" the living faith of the Republic-well may the descendants of those mothers sympathize in the great cause in which we are now engaged—a cause blessed by Christianity, sanctioned by the blessing of Ged [Applause]. I must hasten te a conclusion [cries of "Ge on"] by expressing the hope that the great Empire State of New-York will, by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority, give her vote for Fredom and Fremont [Cries of "We will," and great cheering).

The Reflying Song was then sung with great effect, after which followed, "Fillmore is going to leave us," the singing of which, by the Rhinebeck Glee Club, was received with shouts of laughter and applianse by the sudience.

the sudience.

Stephen E. Barre, esq. then introduced Joseph Hoxie, esq. of New-York to the audience, and said:

I have been requested to introduce to you one who meeds no introduction, as he is well known to you all, but however I will amounce my venerable friend, Joseph Hoxie, esq.

Stephel of Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

I thank you, dear friends, for those cheers, and I thank my friend for his kind introduction, but to introduce me to the freemen of Dutchess County is very much like introducing a man to his wife (Langliter). If my friend had left out the word "venerable" in his introduction, I would have thanked him for it. I always associate with that word the idea of old age, and I profess to belong to the Young Democracy (Langliter) and applause). My dear friends, is it not a sight to make the heart of every freeman in he land swell with delight to look upon this vast concerns of free men and free women assembled under this glorious sky. It would make a man, however old, feel young again (Applause). I was called upon veterday to perform a labor of love over the river, in the blessel (Canty of U-sier, I had heard in the morning the first news from Pennsylvania. Now, can you langine a situation more trying and circumstances more extensising, than for a man to try and make a speech after the first news as received from Pennsylvania. I went over to the meeting with a heavy heart, with a throat so ore that I was scarcely able to speak so as to be heard. But when I came down the river this morning it found in Tan N. Y. Trans a a little mustang liniment, in the shape of the news that had just come in from Western Pennsylvania—Use and the courage. The skies are bright and our hearts are light. I was rejoiced beyond all power of expression at the news we have received from dell Pennsylvania. She has put the keystone in the arch of the Union, and there I believe she has taken her position with all the Free Sites of this Union (Applause). Sir, I have no doubt at this moment that John C. Fremont will receive the cote of ever

Fremont, 18 for Buchanan, none at all for Fillmore, and one for the devil [Great laughter]. Ladies and gentlemen, I am exceedingly glad to see you here, and I do not knew where you could all come from [Laughter]. Have you left anybody at home to take care of the children? [Laughter.] The ladies ought to be here, as we always behave better when they are with us. I never want to meet my fellow-citizens here or elsewhere unless we have the ladies with us [applause]; for in their absence we could not expect to succeed, and we should deserve not to succeed. Will any one say to me that the people of this country are not interested in the great question of Liberty that is now agitating the country? The only question that we shall have Slavery in the Territories of this country that cannot pay the interest on her free land or not; whether the extensive country that cannot pay the interest on her country that cannot pay the interest on her succeeds. country that cannot pay the naticeal debt for six menths, net able to strike back. It would be shall have Slavery in the Territories of this free land or not; whether the extensive demains of our Western empire shall be preserved as an inheritance for free labor and free men, or whether it shall be caused in all time with the black pall of Slavery. That is the question for you to deade, and to tell neethat you have no interest in this, is to tell me that you have forgotten the aufferings of your own fatters and motters, and that you hearts do not feel and bleed for your sanflering fellows-firens in Kansas, where the women are compelled to press this beloved offering closely to district the frontier of short from their burning dwellows while their husbands are shot down, yen, scaiped, with all the feroetty of savage burbarians, before their cyes. My countrywemen have a deep and thrilling interest in this question of Slavery or Freedom in Kensas, and to say that they have none, is to belie and slander them. I am glad to see them here in so large numbers. We do not expect them to command the armites of the country; but, gentlemen, I and you know if they do not command armies they command armies they command commandar all for the country, but, gentlemen, I and you know if they do not command armies they command commanders [Laughter and epiplause]. I am willing they should command us. I have been under petitioss government for more than forty years [laughter], and I have never repudiated it. It is right, deer friends, to be hore. Instruct coun children and your sons, who are soon to take the piaces and responsibilities of their fathers. You, above all the people on the face of the earth, are to prepare your sons for the discharge of those dates. There is no teaching—there never has been any traching—on the face of the earth, are to prepare your sons for the discharge of those dates. There is no teaching—there never has been any traching—on the face of the earth, are to prepare your sons for the discharge of these dates. There to sone their health of the sone was a fail of the local particular and the short of

the men who now threaten to dissolve the Union is this oyster Governor Wise. All I have to say in regard to him is that before thirty days come around, he will die of the Botts [Great laughter]. There is something very peculiar in regard to the manner in which this campaign is carried on. Never in the history of our country has a man been so much abused as Colonel Frement, the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. It seems as if the floodgates of detraction and calumny were opened upon him the moment he was nominated; and up to this time the Fillmore papers I am sorry to say it, because I love Mr. Fillmore) have poured forth a constant stream of falsehood and slander upon opened upon him the moment he was nominated; and up to this time the Fillmore papers. I am sorry to say it, because I love Mr. Fillmore) have poured forth a constant stream of falsehood and slander upon our nominee, to an extent which has never been known in the history of the country. They have belied the principles of the Republican party and their candidate. They say Fremont is an Abolitionist. Did you ever hear of such an anomaly as that of an Abolitionist born in Georgia and raised in South Carolina? They say that we who support Fremont are Black Republicans. I have been looking all around here to see whether you are blacker than men and women in general [Great laughter]. Then, again, we are called "Negro Worshipers." Why, little children should alone have the privilege of calling names [Laughter]. Growz-up men and women should not indulge in such things—as if it made us any better or worse for the names they called us. You know, dear friends, that the great Republican party of this country, which is going to have (thank God possession of the Government in thirty days, is engaged in a great contest for the rights of free white men, no matter how we may sympathize with the negro race. We do not ask to get negroes into Kansas, but to keep them out, and bring in white men and women [Applause]. Every sensible man knows that we are fighting the battles of white men in this contest. We do not worship anybody but our Maker. If I know the object of this contest at all (and I believe I do), we are engaged in fighting the battle of the Weite Labor of our country [cheers] for the free laborer, and not the battle of the negro. We do not want to put the black men into Kansas, but to keep them out (Cheers]. A few days since I conversed with an aged gentlemae, and I state the fact now with the view of showing the feeling that pervades the whole country upon this subject, and how the desire for the success of Fremont and Dayton is taking possession of the hearts of our peeple. That old gentleman is a resident of Brooklyn, Af ew days since I conversed with an ageal generation, and I state the fact now with the view of showing the feeling that pervades the whole country upon this subject, and how the desire for the success of Frement and Dayton is taking possession of the hearts of our peeple. That old gentleman is a resident of Brooklyn, and is new minety-eight years of age. Twice he gave his vote for Gen. Washington, when he was a candidate for the Presidency, since which time he has never voted, as he is a member of that very respectable religious society, the Quakers. But when I saw him he said that he hoped his life might be spared until the 4th day of November next, that he may be conveyed to the polls at the earliest hour and he be permitted to cast the first vote for Fremont and Freedom [Loud cheers]. It is claimed by the friends of the Cheimnati platform that their candidate is a man of great experience—that he is a great statesman. I am not going to run over the wants of his life, for if I should attempt to run over them, you would forthwith run away from me and go home. But I want to call your attention, to the crowning act of Mr. Buchanan's career as a diplomatist. He was sent abroad by this infamous Administration of Franklin Pierce to settle two grave questions were known as the "Endstument and the "Central American" questions. Well, Mr. Buchanan went abroad, and—he came back again [laughter], and that was all he did in reference to those two vexed questions. If he did not leave them in a worse condition than he found them he certainly did not leave them in a before than he found them he certainly did not leave them in a before the famous Ostend Manifestor, and what man does not feel himself degraded by that act of an American Minister. Pierre Soule, a man selected by the same Administration to represent us at another of the Courts of Europe, George Sanders, the prince of fillibusters in this country. Dan. Sickles, a man of a very questionable reputation, the Cerman Jew, Belmont, representing us at the Hague, and Rob country that cannot pay the interest on her national debt for six months, because she is not able to strike back. It would be a lower depth of degradation than we have ever yet reached [Cheers]. But thanks to Marcy, who is great at patching [laughter], he put a plaster upon that document that drew out all the poison of the arp. And that document will duly be remembered as infamous in all ages to come, and he who has fixed his name to it must not expect to fare any better. I thank Mr. Marcy for that noble act of his life, and I only wish I had more opportunities to thank him. Our enemies say we are sectional because we do not expect to get any votes in the Southern States. They taunt us by asking why we do not nominate do not expect to get any votes in the Southern States. They taunt us by asking why we do not nominate tickets in the South. Why, whenever we attempt to make up a ticket, they send a set of seconders to our Conventions and drive us out with mob violence, and then we are coolly asked why we don't nominate tickets. Why, fellow-citizens a man who means his month, in some neked why we don't forminate nexets. Why, below-citizens, a man who opens his meuth in say of the Southern States of this Union in behalf of Freedom, does it at the risk of his life. Was not Mr. Underwood of Virginia, because he attended the Republican Con-vention at Plaindelphia, threatened with violence if he returned to his home? Others, too, and they are not unvention at Plaindelphia, threatened with violence if he returned to his home? Others, too, and they are not unfrequent instances, have been driven from their homes in the South because they spoke for Liberty. These acts are bad enough without their taunting us with se thoralism, because they will not allow us to nominate tickets. But if we are sectional because we are destined to have no electoral votes from the South, what is Mr. Filmore, who is destined to get no electoral votes either North or South? We expect to get for Mr. Frement Forelectoral votes. It we are sectional, I want to be sectional on the side of Freedom (Cheers). One of our opponents was in my office a few days before the election in Maine, and in a conversation we had upon political subjects, I told him what we intended and expected to do. He was astonished to think I could be so mistaken. He said that Mr. Buchman was driving everything before him in the whole country. After the Maine election we again met, and I told him that I had begun to think there was some truth in his temark, that Mr. Buchaman was driving everything so far before him that he would never be able to come up to it. It reminds ne of a stery I once heard of an Irishman at a horserace. The Irish are said to be peculiar in the fact that they will bet on a horse because they fancy his name, without the slightest reterence to the atimal's speed or bottom. At the particular race to which I refer there was a horse named "Boherum" (Laughter). An Irishman present was zakon with the name. "Och, Paddy," said he, "I "worse! hirew a horse in Ireland named Botherum which nen so fast that the divil himself couldn't each." worst knew a horse in Ireland named Rotheram which in so fast that the divil himself couldn't each which in so fast that the divil himself couldn't each which is and in a moment he bet all his momey on Rotheram. The horses started. Botherum was soon a very respectful distance behind the other horse. Och said Michael, "do you see that I he's a driving ourse they went, and when the winning horse reached the stand. Botherum was a quarter of a mide behind. Then Michael was more enthusiastic than ever. Turdber and turd, said he, why the divil didn't I know that Botherum would have chrove them blackgrair! horses so far "ahead that I might have bet all my momey on him." Renewed laughter. It is said that if a man bets on a sure thing he is sure to I so, whatever the result may be. I hatleve that the dection of Fremont is a sure thing. It halieves that the whole question is already actiled in the hearts of the people, and we are only waiting the forms of law to give proof of the fact. [Cheer]. Much has been said about the rights of the South. When wan's to interiere with the rights of the South Savery is a Southern institution, and is they like it, let them have it; but we don't want it here it hears! The yellow fever, loo, is a sout want it here it hears! The yellow fever, loo, is a sout want it here it hears!

tution, and we don't want it here: but rather we de-

for that, as they are in need of something to live on down there [Laughter]. He ought to have said they were coming up annually, because all the money in the Treasury would not be enough for a year. But Brooks is not going to rob your Treasury, for you have a sure remedy. Take the archives of the nation and its treasure over to the Chifton House, Niagara, and put Burlingame at the door, and I warrant you it will be safe, for Mr. Brooks is opposed to going there [Loud cheers and laughter]. Yes, he has a distaste for that particular spot, and you will not be troubled with him there. They going to disselve the Union! Who are they that come over to the North to teach sentiments of at the brant to the Union! Who come to the State of the control of Ulfforn House, National and its feeds to the Ulfforn House, National and its feeds are the Ulfforn House, National and House, for Mr. Brooks is opposed to going three [Loud cheers and langible]. Yes, he has a distance for that particular solutions of the theory of the North to teach sentiments of all the limit to the Union? Who come to the State of New-York where the people never spoke of dissolution? Who are they that come to tell you your dury? They are Thomas Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of the "Linion Saving ministry. He ran for Governous of Mississpip on the Dissonion titled, and that State elected him; yet now he is advanced a the friend of the "Linion Saving party" (Applause). Who next Mr. Spepare of the Governous of Mississpip on the Dissonion titled, and that State elected him; yet now he is advanced a the friend of the "Linion Saving party" (Applause). Who next Mr. Spepare of the Governous of Mississpip on the Dissonion titled, and that State elected him; yet now he is advanced a the friend of the "Linion Saving and "Applause" (Applause). Who next Mr. Spepare of the Governous of Mississpip on the Dissonion titled, and the sent section of the "Linion Saving and "Applause" (Applause). He was the Servens who and to him that if he personed we had not been their days to the Linion. What of him and the solute of the sent section of the "Linion Saving the "Applause" (Applause). He was not form the North, who never a side a word against it. Let us follow out the sent section of the "Linion Saving the "Applause" (Applause). The Saving sent of the

tion and we don't will it here but rather as in the start file, spins. Never and Swevy Park and the South where the plaine. We don't will be all the start file and t

It may be said you own a large amount of capital at the North, too. So you do; but it is invested in everything—in banks, in railroads, in commerce, in canals—in all the diversitied interests of the country. You have no combined interest in anything. One man is here buying pork another lumber, souther wheat. That is the way your property is divided here. Now, while at the North, as you see, your interests are divided, at the South they act as one man on the subject of Slavery. And that is the reason why they have such immense power with your Federal Government. This is evident when any measure affecting the interest of the North or South is before the Administration. You of New-York make a great deal of money as curriers for the West.